

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN

Yakama Nation Fisheries Large Wood Procurement, Hauling, and Decking SPCC

September 23, 2015

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CONTRACTORS SIGNATURE

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PLAN ELEMENTS

This Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) identifies site-specific planning elements and addresses potential spill sources at the site. The SPCC also outlines responsive actions in the event of a spill or release and identifies notification and reporting procedures. The SPCC outlines what measures each contractor will take to prevent the release or spread of any hazardous material used, generated, found or unknowingly encountered at the Twisp Log Storage site during hauling and decking activities. Reporting forms are also provided for documentation of spills and inspections.

1.1 Project and Site Description

The Large Wood, (LWD) storage location is within the town limits of Twisp, Washington. The storage location is on private property that is currently being leased by the Yakama Nation from Lloyd Holdco. Activities include hauling, decking, LWD storage, and irrigation. The property resides over a portion of the Town of Twisp aquafer. The intent of the SPCC is to ensure that the property remains in good condition without any introductions of toxic materials to the land or aquafer.

1.2 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The Yakama Nation UCHRP representative, Chris Butler, will be the lead contact for each of the contracting firms listed below in the event a spill has taken place.

Contractor: John M. Willy Construction Inc.

Contractor: Palm Construction Inc.

Contractor: Cold Creek Excavation, LLC

Spill Prevention Coordinator: Chris Butler

1.3 Planning and Recognition

Implementation of this plan is intended to prevent or limit the potential for the occurrence of spills, and to mitigate or protect personnel and the environment from injury, contamination, or damage in the event a spill does occur. This plan will be implemented in the event of a spill or release of hazardous or significant materials, as defined by RCW 70.105.010. Hazardous and significant materials are defined as products or chemicals that could cause undue harm to the environment if spilled or uncontrollably released. These materials include diesel and gasoline

fuel, heating oil, lube oil and grease, and all other hydrocarbon products. Halogenated solvents, pesticides, antifreezes, aerosol sprays, glues, paints, various cleaners, and other chemicals are also included.

Potential work activities at the site that could lead to spills of hazardous or significant materials include vehicle fueling, limited vehicle maintenance in the event of equipment breakdown, routine preventative maintenance, use of basic products and chemicals, and discovery of unknown or unforeseen hazardous materials.

2.0 SPILL PREVENTION

The primary means of limiting personnel and environmental damage from unplanned spills or releases is to prevent the spill from occurring. Contractors will employ all reasonable preventative measures and controls to prevent the potential for spills or unplanned releases. These preventative controls include:

- **Vehicle Fueling Controls** – Contractor personnel will use caution and care during onsite fueling activities to limit the potential for fuel spills. Emergency spill kits will be maintained onsite in the event of an unforeseen incident. The Contractor will be responsible for replacing / replenishing any item used from the spill prevention kit. Location of the stage spill prevention kit is shown on the Site Plan.
 - **Proper Vehicle Maintenance** – This spill prevention control consists of conducting proper preventative maintenance and visual inspection of all heavy equipment, vehicles, or trucks to insure that vehicles are not leaking oil and grease or other harmful contaminants. Maintenance equipment will be performed as required to minimize the potential for hazardous material spills.
 - **Employee Training and Personnel Responsibilities** – Contractor will require that all personnel read and become familiar with this plan. Proper employee training is required to prevent spills and accidents. Each Contractor identified previously in Section 1.2 will be responsible for spill prevention inspections, employee education, and incident reporting to the Spill Prevention Coordinator.
 - **Spill Prevention Inspections** – Yakama Nation will conduct routine periodic spill prevention inspections to the property to limit the potential for unplanned releases of hazardous materials. Each Contractor identified above will be required to do the same.
 - **Clean Work Environment** – Each Contractor will implement basic good housekeeping practices to provide an increased clean and orderly construction work environment.
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These general cleaning procedures play an important role in limiting potential spills. Good housekeeping consists of implementing the following common sense approaches, where applicable:

1. Implementing careful equipment and supply storage practices;
 2. Maintaining equipment;
 3. Identifying all chemical substances present at the site;
 4. Scheduling routine inspections of equipment;
 5. Maintaining well-organized work areas;
 6. Training employees on good housekeeping practices;
 7. Addressing spills quickly;
 8. Recycling when possible;
 9. Maintaining site security; and
 10. Protecting against vandalism.
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3. SPILL RESPONSE

3.1 Spills or Releases

Releases can be categorized in three distinct groups in terms of the planning provisions of the OSHA regulations:

- Releases that are clearly incidental regardless of the circumstance;
- Releases that may be incidental or may require emergency response depending on the circumstance; and
- Releases that clearly require emergency response regardless of circumstance.

3.1.1 Incidental Releases

An incidental release of hazardous material is a release which does not pose a significant safety or health hazard to the people in the immediate vicinity or to the person cleaning it up, nor does it have the potential to become an emergency within a short period of time. Incidental release are limited in quantity, exposure potential, or toxicity and present minor safety or health hazards to people in the immediate area.

NOTE: If a release occurs that involves a hazardous substance of extreme toxicity, regardless of the quantity released, the situation will always warrant an immediate emergency response.

3.1.2 Potential Emergency Releases

The properties of a hazardous substance (toxicity, volatility, flammability, explosiveness, corrosiveness, etc.), as well as the specific circumstances of the release (quantity, confined space considerations, ventilation, etc.) will have an impact on the way in which a release should be handled and the procedure that should be followed. Also, other mitigating factors may be involved which would warrant an emergency response, such as the knowledge of the people in the immediate area, and the safety and personal protective equipment on hand.

These considerations combine to define the distinction between incidental releases and releases that require an emergency response and are facility-specific.

3.1.3 Releases Requiring Emergency Response

There are releases of hazardous substances that pose a significant enough threat to health and safety that, by their very nature, require an emergency response regardless of the circumstances

surrounding the release or the mitigating factors. An employer must determine the potential for an emergency in a predictable worst-case scenario and plan response procedures accordingly.

Emergency Response is defined by 29 CFR 1910.120 as being "a response effort by employees from outside the immediate release area, or by other designated responders, to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance. Responses to incidental releases of hazardous substances where the substance can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled at the time of the release by employees in the immediate release area, or by maintenance personnel, are not considered to be emergency responses within the scope of this standard. Responses to releases of hazardous substances where there is no potential safety or health hazard are not considered emergency responses."

3.2 Spill Response

As described in the following sections, hazardous material spills or releases can be divided into three categories based upon the severity of the incident and the emergency response that is warranted by each. The Emergency Action Plan presented in Appendix A summarizes the spill response protocol provided in the following text. The Incident Report Form, presented in Attachment C, should be completed after any spills or releases.

3.2.1 Minor Incident

A minor incident is a spill/release of hazardous materials that can safely be cleaned up and managed by one or two people. In the event of a minor incident, the spill/release should be contained as quickly as possible without jeopardizing the safety of the individuals involved. The first person to become aware of the incident should inform the Yakama Nations designated representative as soon as possible that a spill/release has occurred. Depending upon the experience of the individuals involved the spill may be cleaned up immediately by referring to the MSDS for the chemical that was spilled or it may be necessary to contact the WA Department of Ecology Central Regional Office at 509-575-2490 for guidance. Personal protective equipment, as described in Attachment D, should be worn by all persons involved in the clean-up regardless of how minor the incident may seem. To clean up a minor incident, the following steps should be followed:

1. Determine the source of leak or spill; immediately identify the character, exact source, amount and area affected by the release.
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2. Eliminate and continue to restrict all sources of ignition from spill area, and areas downwind of the spill area.
3. Determine as much information as possible about the chemical or material spilled from shipping papers, MSDS forms, etc. Wear the appropriate personal protective equipment. This may include boots, disposable suits, gloves, goggles, SCBA or other respiratory protection.
4. Remedy and stop the source of the spill wherever and whenever possible.
5. Dike or contain the spill if possible.
6. Once flow is stopped, absorb the spilled material from pavement or ground with adsorbent pads, booms, and/or absorbent granular material. Use shovel to uniformly disperse absorbent over the affected area.
7. Collect the contaminated material (i.e., absorbent rags, etc.) and place it in 5 or 55-gallon drums or other approved storage containers.
8. Use portable pumps or other equipment as needed to recover spilled material or to transfer material to another tank car or storage container.
9. Decontaminate all personal protective equipment, including boots, gloves, respiratory equipment, before leaving the site.
10. Clean, restore or replace spill response equipment and used spill kits, and return them to their original location.
11. Label and appropriately dispose of all contaminated materials and container drums in accordance with applicable hazardous waste rules and regulations.

3.2.2 Isolated Incident

An isolated incident is an incident that only affects a single area, but which is greater than can be handled by two people. If an isolated incident occurs, safely contain the spill/release as much as possible without remaining in the area for a long period of time. Immediately alert co-workers of the need to evacuate, and leave the area. Immediately call WA Department of Ecology Central Regional Office at 509-575-2490 and the U.S. National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. Immediately alert your Yakama Nations designated representative. Provide all appropriate site and spill information to the authorities.

If the spill or emergency situation could potentially cause impacts to the environment or personal health, a qualified Emergency Response Contractor should be notified. For spills of dangerous or unknown chemicals, CHEMTREC, at 800-424-9300, should also be notified. CHEMTREC is the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center operated by the Chemical Manufacturer's

Association. During emergencies, CHEMTREC can provide information regarding the effects of most chemicals on persons or the environment and suggest methods for treatment, containment and control. CHEMTREC does not respond to the scene. Their purpose is to provide assistance via the telephone.

3.2.3 Unmanageable Incident

An unmanageable incident is a spill/release of hazardous materials which could affect the building or occupants outside of the immediate area where the incident occurred (inhalation or fire hazard), or a spill/release of a material which requires immediate response regardless of the quantity involved in the incident.

In the event of an unmanageable incident, the first person observing the incident should immediately exit the site. Dial 911 immediately and provide an accurate description of the incident. Immediately alert co-workers of the need to evacuate, and leave the area. Also call WA Department of Ecology at 360-407-6300 and the U.S. National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. Immediately alert your Yakama Nations designated representative. Provide all appropriate site and spill information to the authorities.

If the spill or emergency situation could potentially cause impacts to the environment or personal health, a qualified Emergency Response Contractor should be notified. For spills of dangerous or unknown chemicals, CHEMTREC, at 800-424-9300, should also be notified.

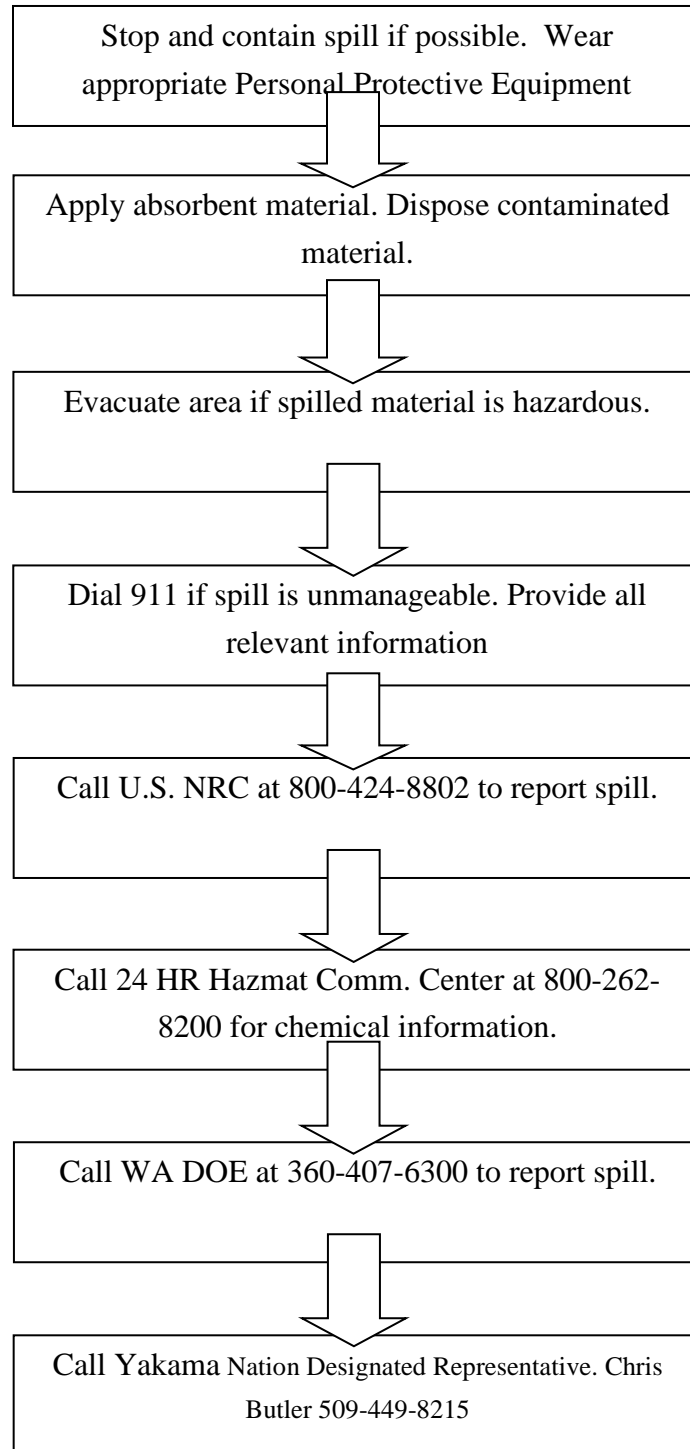
If conditions warrant, precautionary actions will be taken including the initiation of emergency evacuation procedures, and establishing protective shelters. If evacuation is necessary, personnel should report to a designated assembly area and remain there until given further instructions.

4.0 REPORTING

All spills or releases should be documented and recorded on the Incident Report Form provided in Attachment C. Periodic inspections should also be conducted during construction activities with the potential to cause spills or releases. Such activities include vehicle fueling and vehicle maintenance.

ATTACHMENT A

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN



ATTACHMENT B

SITE PLAN



ATTACHMENT C

INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Date:

Contractor:

Name, Phone number and Signature of Person Reporting Incident:

List the Spilled Hazardous Materials, Chemicals, etc.:

Describe the Incident. Include Time, Amount And Cause Of Spill, And Describe Any Corrective Measures Applied To Remedy The Situation:

List Names and Phone Numbers of all Regulatory Agency Personnel Notified:

ATTACHMENT D

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The choice of protective clothing will depend upon the hazards and properties of the involved materials. The following levels of protection shall be employed during spill response, as appropriate:

Level A

Fully-encapsulating gas tight chemical suit, chemical-resistant outer and inner gloves, chemical-resistant outer boots and self contained breathing apparatus.

Level B

Non-encapsulating chemical suit, chemical-resistant outer and inner gloves, chemical-resistant outer boots and self contained breathing apparatus.

Level C

Non-encapsulating chemical suit, chemical-resistant outer and inner gloves, chemical-resistant outer boots and air-purifying respirator.

Level D

Coveralls and chemical resistant boots.

Contractor Signature

I, _____, have read and understand the requirements of the SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN. I will employ all reasonable preventative measures and controls to prevent the potential for spills or unplanned releases. I will require that all personnel read and become familiar with this plan.

Contractor Signature:

Date:
